

# The Semi-Weekly Louisianian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

VOLUME 1.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SUNDAY DECEMBER 3, 1871.

NUMBER 100.

THE LOUISIANIAN, OWNED, EDITED AND MANAGED BY COLORADO MEN, IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AND SUNDAY MORNING AT 114 CARondelet STREET, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

PROPRIETORS.  
HON. P. S. PINCHBACK, ORLEANS.  
J. C. CANTOINE, CADDO.  
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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—\$5.00  
Per Annum in Advance.  
Six Months, \$3.00.  
Three Months, \$1.50.  
Single Copies, 5 Cts.

## PROSPECTUS OF The Louisianian.

In the endeavor to establish another Republican journal in New Orleans, the proprietors of the LOUISIANIAN, propose to fill a necessity which has been long and sometimes painfully felt to exist. In the transition state of our people, in their struggling efforts to attain that position in the Body Politic, which we conceive to be their due, it is regarded that much information, guidance, encouragement, counsel and reproof have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, through which these deficiencies might be supplied. We shall strive to make the LOUISIANIAN a desideratum in these respects.

**POLICY.**  
In our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be "Republican at all times and under all circumstances." We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honors and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all political disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for peace and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve sacred interests, elevate our noble race, to an enviable position among the States, by the development of their illimitable resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the Country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

**TAXATION.**  
We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or Country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

**EDUCATION.**  
We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

**FINAL.**  
By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious conduct, we shall strive to make our paper, from an ephemeral and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

BARRETT, SEYMOUR & Co.,  
STATIONERS,  
PRINTERS AND LITHOGRAPHERS,  
60 Camp Street,  
NEW ORLEANS.

## POETRY.

### MINE?

BY BOB TERRY.

Safe by the firelight I hear the winds blow,  
Out of the window are wild wastes of snow;  
Here as I sit by the firelight alone,  
See the drifts glitter, and hear the winds moan.  
Children's fair faces look in through the night,  
One and another, the pale and the bright;  
Dear to my soul while it loves will they be,  
But when they called "Mother," they did not call me!

One fell asleep on the fields of the West,  
A soldier's blue jacket wrapped over his breast,  
No more those dark eyes will brighten for me,  
Never again that keen smile shall I see,  
Never he clasped in the arms of my boy,  
Yet he mine beyond death to destroy,  
Mine in the love that knows future nor past,  
Mine while the pulses of tenderness last;  
Living or dying, my child he will be,  
But when he called "Mother," he did not call me.

One wears a shadow across her fair brow,  
But the shadow is brighter than sunbeams are now;  
Her brilliant face softens, her roses grow pale,  
In the glow of its whiteness—her new bridal veil.  
My loveliest baby! God keep thee so pure,  
While thy lips and thy love shall together endure,  
As the first hour I held thee, asleep in my arms,  
Serene in the smile of babyhood's charms.  
God send thee sweet children to stand at thy knee,  
Who, when they say "Mother," shall say to thee.

Two little faces with glittering hair  
All the long day-time hang over my chair;  
Faces I watched over morning and night,  
Faces that once blessed me with deepest delight.  
Voices that thrilled to the depths of my soul,  
Shake it with longing I cannot control.  
Oh! if those dear faces should fader and fall,  
The veins of my heart at their sources would quail;  
Life would forsake me, though death should forget;  
All that I have on their being is set,  
Dearest than living or loving can be;  
Yet when they call "Mother," they do not call me.

## HOW IT HAPPENED—THE TRUE STORY OF CHICAGO'S RUIN.

(From the Chicago Mail.)

Now, this thing has gone just far enough. We haven't been able to pick up an exchange during the last four weeks without seeing something about Mrs. Leary and her cow. We submit with threadbare patience, that for the first sixteen or eighteen thousand times it will all do very well; but when it comes to making a habit of it, it is time to "let up." Hasn't Mrs. Leary made innumerable solemn affidavits to the effect that her lamp wasn't kicked over? and that she was in bed and asleep when the fire broke out? and hasn't she caused the same to be printed in all the city papers, and scattered broadcast over the land? So where's the use?

The truth of the matter is just here: While Mrs. Leary, or O'Leary, (both readings being adopted,) denies the alleged fact, she gives no solution of the case in lieu thereof; so the press, holding to the maxim that "a bird in hand is worth two in the bush," continue to hawk about this same story. Now, to set the matter forever at rest, we propose to give the *vera acta*, obtained from indisputable authority, but which have thus far been kept secret, lest the persons engaged in it should suffer some legal penalty for the legal consequences which their carelessness brought about.

The story is a short one. The cow was being milked at night; she did kick the lamp over; the lamp did set fire to the stable which caused the conflagration. It happened this wise: A gay party was gathered at a house near Mrs. Leary's. During the evening some milk was wanted, and there was none in the house, and of course, none was to be bought, it being Sunday night. Finally it was proposed by one of the party to make a "draft" on Mrs. Leary's cow without her knowledge. The proposition was accepted, and a gay bevy repaired to the stable for the purpose of putting it into execution, with what result the whole world knows.

These are the facts.

## SHORT STORIES FROM HISTORY.

### THE FATE OF AUTHORSHIP.

Murphy of the writers of to-day, who complain bitterly of the ill rewards for literary labor, are not aware of the most wretched experience of authors in earlier days. The story of literary discouragements, from Homer's days down to Hugh Miller's suicide, is a sad one. Indeed, the poverty of authors had grown to be such a recognized institution that a hospital was founded for their relief by Pope Urban VIII, called the "Retreat of the Incapables;" intimating, it is to be presumed, that it was impossible to reclaim the patients who sued for reception from the sin of authorship, as from that of poverty.

Homer is at once the first poet, and the first beggar of note, among the ancients; he was blind, and sang his ballads about the streets; but it is observed that his mouth was more frequently filled with verse than with bread.

Plantus, the comic poet, was better off; he had two trades; he was a poet for his diversion, and helped to turn a mill in order to gain a livelihood.

Paul Borghese, the Italian, almost as good a poet as Tasso, knew fourteen different trades, and was yet starved to death, because he could get employment in none of them.

Tasso himself, the most amiable of all poets, has often been obliged to borrow a crown from some friend, in order to pay for a month's subsistence; he has left us a pretty sonnet, addressed to his cat, in which he begs the light of her eyes to write by, being too poor to afford himself a candle!

But Bontivoglio, poor Bontivoglio! chiefly demands our pity. His comedies will last with the Italian language; he dispipated a noble fortune in acts of charity and benevolence; but falling into misery in his old age, was refused to be admitted into an hospital, which he had himself erected!

In Spain, it is said, the great Cervantes died of hunger; and it is certain that Camoens, the pride of the Tagus, ended his days in an almshouse.

If we turn to France, we shall there find even stronger instances of the hapless destiny of genius. Vangelas, one of the poetest writers, and one of the honestest men of his time, was surnamed the Owl, from his being obliged to keep within all days and venture out only by night, through fear of his creditors. His last will is very remarkable. After bequeathing all his worldly substance to the discharge of his debts, he goes on thus: "But as there still may remain some creditors unpaid, even after all that I have shall be disposed of, in such a case it is my last will that my body should be sold to the surgeons to the best advantage, and that the purchase should go to the discharge of those debts which I owe to society; so that if I could not, while living, at least when dead, I may be useful."

Cassander was one of the greatest geniuses of his time, yet all his merit could not procure him a bare subsistence. Being driven, by degrees, into a hatred of all mankind, from the little pity he found among them, he even ventured at last ungratefully to impute his calamities to Providence. In his last agonies, when the priest entreated him to rely on the justice of Heaven, and ask mercy from Him that made him: "If God," he impiously replied, "has shown me no justice here, what reason have I to expect any from him hereafter?" But being answered that a suspension of justice was no argument that should induce us to doubt of its reality: "Let me entreat you," continued his confessor, "by all that is dear, be reconciled to God, your father, your maker, and friend." "No," wickedly replied the exasperated man, "you know the manner in which he left me to live;" (and pointing to the straw on which he was stretched) "and you see the manner in which he leaves me to die!"

## THE JOSH BILLINGS PAPERS.

### LETTERS.

Jack.—Man's moral and phisikil life iz made up ov bye laws, and constitushun, and if he will take good care ov the bye laws the constitushun will take care ov itself.

The fewer bye laws a man haz, the better, only hav them good, and see to it that they are well executed.

I kno ov lots ov men who are all bye laws, and no constitushun, and then agin i kno ov sum men who are all constitushun, and no bye laws.

If i kant hav but one, giv me the constitushun.

John.—Flattery iz a very powerful stimulant, but its grate strength lays in being delicately administered.

There iz sum men who will take it az they do basty puddin and milk, just gap, and swallow.

Honest flattery stans in the same relashun tew just prize that interest duz tew money.

Every man iz entitled tew the interest on his munny, and 7 per cent ov flattery wont hurt enny man who iz honestly entitled tew the principal.

Flattery alwus makes a wize man humble and kerful, but it haz the same effek on a phool that a band ov musik haz on a plough hoss, the fast time he hears it.

Amos.—Doktors are notal quaks, yu hav got rong noshuns about this.

Doktors, lawyers, and ministers hav a hard row tew hoe, they hav tew deal with the krednity, knavery, and fears ov the people, three ov the most difikult traits in human natur tew handle.

If i waz a dokter, and understood mi bizzness, i should doctor my pashunts, and let the disease take care ov itself.

More folks are kured this way than enny other.

It aint much trouble tew doktor sick folks, but tew doktor the well ones iz bothersum.

If i waz a lawyer i would—quit the bizzness the fast good chance i got.

If i waz a minister, and had tew preach the gospel tew mi people, whose religion, nine tenths ov them, waz the result ov their fears, and who want willing tew giv me but four hundred and fifty dollars a year, (half store pay, and the rest after harvest) i should resign mi charge, and enter that field az a missionary.

Enoch.—There iz nothing more waz, tew a young man, just commenece tew side down the hill ov life, than too much inkredulity.

It iz better tew larn wisdom bi experience than bi precept, and inkredulity iz the child ov precept; there iz grate risk in being wize before our time.

When i see a young man who iz suspicious ov every thing he sees, i think he wants more watching than one who aint afraid ov nothing.

Suspicion aint app tew make a man wize, but it haz made sum dreadful kunning krittlers.

Cunning and innosense dont gro on the same bush very plenty, but if they do, one ov them iz the thorns, and the other the flowers.

Luther.—There iz 2 things in this world poky hard to do, and nit yure customers, one iz keeping a distrikt skool, and the other iz being a mother in law.

Eny man, or woman, who kan keep a distrikt skool, and giv general satisfackshun, aint good for nothing.

A good distrikt skoolmaster iz like an undertaker, dreading bi every body.

It takes a smart woman tew be a successful mother in law.

I dont think, from what i kan larn, that this iz a good year for mothers in law, i hear a good deal ov complaint about them.

There iz only one way tew succeed in the mother in law bizzness, and that iz, dont run after yure children, but keep back, and let them hunt for yu.

Good mothers in law dont liv much nearer than 15 miles ov their children, and alwus let the children to the hell ov the visiting.

Mathew.—If the young lady, who you are towing up 5th Avenue, meets one ov her precious beans, and she wants tew hav a few words with him, it is lily butifal in yu tew step around the kornet, and let the conversashun take place.

There iz no statute laws kompelling yu to do this, but it shows grate powers ov endurance in yu.

When the young lady jines you agin, and yu ask her what the talk was about, she will tell yu, that he wanted tew borro five dollars.

This will undoubtedly be the truth.

Moses.—The world iz gitting awful wicked, and kurrup.

Those tender stanzas, "Mary had a little lam," haz been ov late been ridiculed bi poets who dont kno lam from mutton.

It wont be long, at this rate, before sum retch, more profane than the rest, will cum out with an O.E., offering tew bet 10 dollars that Mary didnt never hav enny little lam at all, nor nothing.

By and by, i expect sum malignant kuss will pitch into "Old Hundred," and "Windsor," and "Greenlands icy Mountain," and sich like, dead old gens ov our infancy.

When ridicule gets tew be so common, that it takes the place ov philosophy, among sensible people, and even iz encouraged among phools, it iz a sure sign that morality iz trying tew go down hill, without enny brichting.

Mark.—Yu say yu are about tew begin life, and want tew begin right, and yu ask me how tew do it.

First, az to yure religion, mi advice iz, that yu adopt a leetle to a time.

Commence with this, "do unto others az yu would hay them do unto yu."

After yu hav got this well larnit, i will giv yu another dose.

The grate trouble with nu beginners iz, they undertake tew raise more religion than they kan lift, and the konsekwent iz, they git discouraged, and loze their grip.

To match religion iz the wust thing in the world tew lift.

As for politix keep out ov them, az a bizzness, yu kant be a successful polytician, in Nu York city, unless yu keep a grocery, and sell rum bi the drink.

A man mite az well undertake tew make money with a toll gate, in the center ov a 50 akre lot, than want fenced in, az tew sickened in pollytiks, in Nu York city, without enny grocery.

Az for the bizzness yu intend tew foller, enny thing that iz honest, iz honorabel, but i wouldnt be a hoss jockey, for i dont kare how pious a man iz, swopping hosses will make him kareless.

In reference tew getting married, i hav got but one rule for that, which dont vary, *Marry Yung, and marry for luv!*

This will win seven times out ov ten, and the other three times are respektabel blunders tew make.

## Stock Raising in Texas.

The St. Louis *Republican* says "there is no other pursuit or business so profitable, and stock men are regarded as the most wealthy and prosperous in the State. If this is the case now when cattle are so cheap and transportation so long and difficult, what will it be in a short time when railroads will penetrate the stock region? It may not be out of place to give a few instances of large fortunes made in the business in the last ten or fifteen years on the lower Rio Grande. About thirty-eight miles west of Corpus Christi is the rancho of a Mr. Kennedy. It contains 150,000 acres enclosed in a strong board fence, forty miles long. Mr. K. has 40,000 head of cattle in his pasture, and is said to have expended \$100,000 in fencing and other buildings connected with his business. Mr. Richard King's rancho on the Gertrudes, not far from the bay, is said to be still larger, and to contain 182,000 acres and 70,000 head of neat cattle, and 20,000 horses, besides several thousand sheep and goats."

—An early spring—jumping out of bed at five o'clock in the morning.

—The most dangerous kind of a bat, that sometimes flies at night, is a brick-bat.

## THE ART OF GIGGLING.

Giggling girls constitute a large number of the sex termed, with more gallantry than justice, in these days of woman's rights, fair. They are conspicuous oddly enough, more by the absence of any great virtue than by the presence of any infinitesimal virtue. Such specimens you meet with everywhere—they cannot be limited peaceably or forcibly, and are distinguished by a class peculiarity—they giggle. The phrase, we confess, is somewhat untranslatable, for it is an etymological nudity, and absolutely meaningless. The art of giggling is more readily explained, for it is picturesque in its abruptness, scientific in development, fascinating in delivery, and graceful at the depth.

Giggling, according to Webster, is a "kind of laugh with short catches of the voice and breath." The bareness of the definition is only equalled by its unintelligibility. The better plan to understand the word and its actions is personally to encounter a giggler, and she will elaborately display, in all its elegance of outline and simplicity of detail, the beauty and quality of the giggle. The omnipresence of the giggler saves a deal of trouble so, without delay, you plunge in *mea dia res*. You wish her good day. She smiles. Inquire after her health. Another smile. Hope her parents are well. The smiles lengthens. Emboldened at your favorable reception, although in doubt as to what has caused the repeated smiles, you cough a little and, with an air of the deepest interest, asks her opinion of the latest drama at Wallack's. Smiles in reply. Does she admire Hamlet? A faint titter is the response. Perchance now you venture the perfectly truthful remark that it looks like rain, and that if it rains it will be wet. At once you have evolved out of the depth of her inner conscientiousness a genuine giggle. Watch its appearance in its three stages of development, *a la Compe*, birth, maturity, decay—and spectroscopically the result with you pen for the benefit of science.

The giggle commences at the mouth, with certain twitches in the neighborhood of that organ. The lips part, the teeth—mute witnesses of the dentist's skill—are exposed to view. The teeth unclasp, and, snake-like, the tongue appears coiled up in the background. Next the head is slightly arched and the eyes slowly close. At the eyes, then, the giggle matures. The eyes close in earnest, the nostrils dilate, and for a time giggles play around the ravishing nose like lightning about a mountain peak. The fascinating face becomes wrinkled and shows as many lines of beauty—in the Hogarthian vein—as an India rubber head stretched to an angle of forty five degrees. At this stage the giggler is supposed, by herself, to be bewitching, and so, to heighten the effect and the general enchantment there then is a reduplicated fluttering of the wand-like fan, a depression of the head and inclination of the form. The third period of development is now ushered in. The giggles begin to grow beautifully less, a fierce conflict between the centrifugal and centripetal forces, the convolutions becomes more and more refined, the giggles shorten, eyes open, teeth shut, mouth closes—and the giggle is over.

GOOD LANGUAGE.—Young people should acquire the habit of correct speaking and writing, and abandon as early as possible any use of slang words or phrases. The longer you put this off the more difficult the acquirement of correct language will be; and if the golden age of youth, the proper season for the acquisition of language, be passed in its abuse, the unfortunate victim will most probably be doomed to talk slang for life. You have merely to use the language which you read, instead of the language which you hear, to form a case in agreement with the best speakers and poets in the country.

—The most dangerous kind of a bat, that sometimes flies at night, is a brick-bat.

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Six	34	43	50	70	100
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136 CANAL STREET,

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## The Louisianian.

Published Thursdays and Sundays.  
Office 114 CARondelet STREET,  
NEW ORLEANS LA.

Wm. G. BROWN, Editor and Publisher,  
P. B. S. PINCHBACK, Manager.

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SUNDAY DECEMBER 3, 1871.



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services at the usual hours, morning

and evening. Rev. Dr. Thompson

having returned from the North,

will preach, "Whosoever will, let

him come." No distinction of race

or color.

Remember that on Tuesday  
evening December 5, the CONCERT  
announced by THE LOUISIANA PRO-  
GRESSIVE CLUB, will take place in  
the Mechanics' Institute.

Every indication shows that this  
will be a fine and creditable enter-  
tainment.

The races at the Metairie  
Course which should have com-  
menced yesterday, have been post-  
poned till Tuesday, when the lovers  
of the turf and its sports will have  
ample opportunities to indulge.

At a recent meeting of the  
Commissioners of the New Orleans  
Park, Dr. M. F. Bonzano was elected  
President of the Commission,  
vice General J. R. West, resigned.

Before another issue of our  
paper the Senate will have convened  
in extra session and doubtless elected  
a President, who will ex-officio  
be Lieutenant Governor till the ex-  
piration of the late incumbents term  
in 1872.

Several of the most prominent  
members on the administration,  
and anti-administration side of the  
Senate have been mentioned, but as  
yet the knowing ones speak with  
some reticence and seem disposed  
to keep their own counsel till the  
time for action arrives.

Several efforts are reported to be  
on foot to defeat the assembling of  
the Senate if possible, but we be-  
lieve they will fail of any such effect.

## THE CITIZENS' MEETING.

According to announcement there  
was a meeting held in Mechanics'  
Institute on Friday evening, under  
the auspices of "The Citizens' As-  
sociation." The object was to take  
into consideration the present con-  
dition of the financial department  
of the City government, the em-  
barrassments under which she labors  
on account of depreciated securities,  
and from unnecessary and extra-  
vagant outlays of public money, in  
short, in their own language it was  
"for the purpose of taking some  
steps to check the career of reckless  
extravagance instituted by the pre-  
sent City Administration." The meet-  
ing was regularly organized with a  
President, an imposing array of  
Vice Presidents, and other neces-  
sary officers. Several gentlemen ad-  
dressed the assemblage with evident  
approval. The last speaker called  
on was Governor H. C. Warmoth  
whose judicious hints and advice  
seemed not to meet with that re-  
sponse which they deserved. In fact  
they were not denunciations of the  
City and State Government and  
hence were unacceptable to the  
mass.

In our allusion to the meeting  
when we saw it proposed, we em-  
braced the opportunity to suggest  
the absolute propriety of approach-  
ing the important questions of the  
hour with the calmness and dignity  
worthy of the subject, and not to be  
led away from calm investigation,  
fair discussion, and, mainly,  
reasonable recommendations of  
amendment, improvement and re-  
form, by heated passion, bitter  
invective, and irreconcilable  
dislike. Unfortunately the majority  
of the speakers rather inflamed the  
minds of their hearers than in-  
formed them of the true state of affairs,  
and invite their co-operation in the  
use of those constitutional measures  
which are generally remedial.

In truth such meetings and such  
speeches can do very little towards  
accomplishing the results needed.  
The gentlemen composing the  
Citizens' Association can effect in-  
finitely more by availing themselves  
of the opportunities which they  
can unquestionably obtain from en-  
quiring into the state of municipal  
affairs. With intimate knowledge  
of the wants and requirements of a  
good city government, they are  
well qualified to offer such recom-  
mendations as their wisdom and  
discretion suggest; and their coun-  
sels will doubtless receive the re-  
spectful consideration of the city  
authorities.

But we cannot believe that men  
believing themselves to be right—  
as we opine the city administrators  
do—can be persuaded of the "error  
of their way" by denunciation and  
reprobation.

## THE PRIZE RING.

The two noted pugilists Joe  
Coburn and Jim Mace, went out on  
Thursday morning last to endeavor  
to batter each other to pieces for the  
gratification of a crowd of heartless  
observers. They did fight, but not  
sufficiently savage, nor sufficiently  
long to please those who did not feel  
the blows.

The city papers have teemed with  
accounts of the mill, and it is evi-  
dent that each was pretty wary of the  
other. At the proper time they came  
to the scratch and for three hours  
and a half, they pounded at each  
other, inflicting enough injury to  
impress themselves that neither had  
a "soft thing," indeed so firm did  
this persuasion take hold of their  
minds, that after the twelfth round  
each preferred his "corner," where-  
upon the referee quickly appreciat-  
ing the posture of affairs entered the  
ring and apologizing for the part  
he had taken in this affair de-  
clared the fight drawn and the bets  
on the result off, much to the  
chagrin of the admiring multitude  
who were longing for an entirely  
different result.

The Republican concludes its re-  
port of the fight in this manner:  
"Disinterested sportsmen assert  
that the whole affair is liable to the  
suspicion that neither party intended  
to whip the other, and complain that  
they were cheated out of the glorious  
luxury of seeing broken heads, bloody  
noses, and battered faces, men maimed,  
bruised and almost lifeless, the grand  
result of one of the most terrible prize  
fights on record.

The disinterested public, who regard  
prize fights as most brutal, shameful  
and senseless exhibitions, in which the  
who fight and those who look on and  
witness the terrible affair are all re-  
duced below the level of brutes, rejoice  
at the fact that there was no serious  
disappointment among the sporting  
fraternity, and at the other and more  
important fact that less brutality at-  
tended this feigned fighting where a  
"draw" was agreed upon at the outset  
than was to be expected, after all the  
preliminaries had been made for a regu-  
lar crushing, crushing, disgusting and  
demoralizing contest in the prize ring."

## BASE AND COWARDLY.

The mission of the Customhouse  
organ, except *National Republican*,  
seems to be to defame prominent  
men in our party who were fighting  
the battles of freedom and equal  
rights, when those whose interests  
it principally represents were un-  
known in Louisiana as Republicans  
—on the contrary, in several con-  
spicuous instances, were well known  
as Democrats! The more earnest  
and consistent, the more daring  
and successful their services in es-  
tablishing Radicalism as a power in  
the land, the more vilely, malign-  
antly, and persistently does the  
*National Republican* attack political  
leaders whom its backers should  
feel it a duty to humbly follow.

In a recent issue Senators John  
Lynch and Hugh J. Campbell were  
the victims of its base slanders, in  
connection with their management  
of the offices of Register of Public  
Lands and Surveyor General. An  
appropriation was made for neces-  
sary work in their respective offices,  
a part of which appropriation each  
has expended. In the form of soli-  
citous inquiry, with proper accom-  
paniment of innuendo and oblique  
accusation, the Customhouse organ  
endeavors to convey the impression  
that these funds have been wrong-  
fully and dishonestly used—that the  
gentlemen named are guilty of  
gross malfeasance in office. It does  
not dare make the charges direct,  
knowing its utter inability to sustain  
them; and its own disbelief in its  
own dastardly insinuations is proven  
by the fact that it would produce  
substantiated details did but the  
least foundation of truth underlie  
them.

These efforts to defame gentle-  
men of well established integrity  
can effect but temporary annoyances  
and no real harm; but they must  
react upon the authors should the  
latter remain long enough before  
the public to permit their baseness  
to be exposed at a proper time and  
under proper circumstances.

## W. CULLEN BRYANT.

The Honorable Mr. Montgomery  
Blair, has denounced President  
Grant, as "an ignorant man, with a  
strong will that compels Congress  
to obey him in all things."

He has a plan however for de-  
feating the re-election of Grant.  
He says:

"The Missouri programme suits  
me. There the Radicals were de-  
feated through this kind of co-  
operation. Let the Radicals call  
their convention, and nominate  
Grant, and then let the independent  
Republicans bolt and nominate  
whoever they please, and then the  
Democrats rally to his support. This  
is the way Lincoln got in in 1860,  
and in this way Grant can easily  
be defeated."

The co-operation is to stand back  
as an organization and let the field  
be kept clear to the disaffected and  
independent Republicans.

Mr. Blair believes that the Demo-  
crats are fast coming to this. He  
is of opinion that the best anti-  
Grant candidate is William Cullen  
Bryant.

## THE RUSSIAN MINISTER.

Minister Catacazy, the representa-  
tive of the Russian government at  
Washington, has so far compromised  
himself and his mission in the es-  
timation of President Grant that he  
was "admonished not to address the  
President" during the reception of  
the Grand Duke Alexis. The pub-  
lic have not been made aware of  
the nature of the calamities against  
the President by the Russian Am-  
bassador, but the following language  
is "sufficiently precise and emphatic  
to indicate the gravity of the offence.

"In consequence of his continued  
misbehavior and his personal calumny  
of the President the latter has for  
some time past refused inter-  
course with Minister Catacazy, to  
whom it was intimated that on the  
occasion of the visit he must con-  
fine himself to the official act of  
presenting the Grand Duke. Further  
than this, he was admonished not  
to address the President, and he  
did not offer his hand. The man-  
agement of the Russian legation  
passed to-day from Mr. Catacazy  
to General Oroff, whose residence  
has been at Hartford as military  
attache of the legation. This gen-  
tleman will be very acceptable to  
the executive authorities in his new  
position. This change relieves the  
President of the unpleasant duty  
which Mr. Catacazy's conduct had  
otherwise made a necessity of send-  
ing his passport to the minister,  
and may be regarded as a practical  
compliance with the request of this  
government for his recall. It is un-  
derstood that Mr. Catacazy has  
been ordered by his government to  
wait upon his Imperial Highness the  
Grand Duke during his tour in this  
country, and to return to Russia  
immediately on its close."

POINTS FOR THE COM-  
MITTEE.

A committee to investigate the  
affairs of the city was provided for  
by the Mechanics' Institute mass  
meeting. We would suggest as  
especially worthy of examination  
the following points:

First. The office of the Admin-  
istrator of Finance has for a long  
time past been turned into a broker's  
shop, and the Administrator or his  
cashier has discounted city obliga-  
tions, over the counter, in open  
competition with the curb-stone  
money leanders and St. Charles  
street loan offices. It has even  
been asserted by envious persons  
(though we cannot believe it) that  
the money of the city itself has been  
used in these *shaving* operations—  
for laboring warrants have been  
knocked down from fifteen to thirty  
per cent. How much, we would  
have the committee ascertain, has  
this little official speculation tended  
to conserve the city's financial  
credit?

Second. "In 1870, \$20,000 was  
enough for the Dept of Commerce,  
while now \$36,000 is asked." Will  
the committee not find out if the  
duties and labors of this Depart-  
ment have not been doubled since  
1870? Has not the care of all the  
city markets, for instance, since  
been added?

Third. "The Mayor has reduced  
the salaries of the employees in his  
office from \$18,720 to \$12,000." We  
should like to know if he cannot  
consistently reduce \$10,000 more  
without injury to the public service?

Fourth. Judge Walker says the  
people have "abandoned the city  
government to a set of ringleaders,  
thieves and men devoid of all  
honor or principle." Does the Judge  
here particularly allude to the old  
Drainage Commissioners—all about  
whom he "knows how it is himself?"

Fifth. How can respectable tax-  
payers consistently denounce the  
plan of general improvements con-  
templated for the levees, New Basin  
and connecting streets, yet sign  
petitions for the square block paving  
of streets running by their re-  
spective business places? *Vide*  
petitions published in last Council  
proceedings.

The above will do as a first in-  
stallment. We have some other  
suggestive queries in reserve.

## MORE HOMICIDES.

Two unfortunate occurrences are  
reported in the city papers of Fri-  
day, both resulting fatally to colored  
men.

One of them is that a disturbance  
took place near Bayou Sara, on  
board of the steamer "R. E. Lee,"  
between a deck hand and the mate  
of the boat, in which the colored  
hand was shot and mortally wound-  
ed by the officer.

The same day another tragedy  
was enacted on board the "Great  
Republic," about ten miles below  
Baton Rouge, and while on her way  
to this city. The roustabouts are  
represented as assuming a very  
hostile and threatening attitude  
towards one John W. Cheeney,  
threats to throw him overboard,  
and actual attacks with their cotton  
hooks and other offensive weapons,  
and strange that with all the com-  
motion which such demonstrations  
would undoubtedly create, there is  
no mention of any notice of it, or  
attempt to stop it, on the part of  
the officers of the boat.

The picture presents Cheeney as  
a very ill used and patient man,  
enduring all the threats and abuse  
until one of the hands brought a  
rope with which to tie him, and  
then he drew his revolver and  
scattered the crowd, killing two,  
and wounding a third. On the ar-  
rival of the boat her Cheeney was  
handed over to the police authori-  
ties. We hope that there will be  
searching investigations into these  
matters, and should it be found  
that these lives have been needles-  
ly sacrificed, that justice will be  
meted out to the offenders.

## WORK BEFORE CONGRESS.

The approaching session of Con-  
gress is represented as presenting  
one of the busiest business seasons  
for legislators which has occurred for  
many years. The New York *World*  
reports "eight hundred bills on the  
calendar." An alarming number  
certainly to be disposed of within  
the limited period of the session.

Yesterday we had the pleasure  
of welcoming the arrival of our  
friends Hons. C. C. Antoine, Sena-  
tor, and Wm. Harper, Representa-  
tive, from the Parish of Caddo.

THE NATION—OFFICIAL  
FIGURES.

From advance sheets of the Cen-  
sus Table No. 2, it appears that the  
population of the various States and  
Territories, as officially and finally  
revised at the Census Office, is as  
follows:

Alabama	996,992
Arizona	9,658
Arkansas	484,471
California	660,247
Colorado	39,864
Connecticut	537,454
Dakota	14,181
Delaware	225,025
District Columbia	131,700
Florida	187,748
Georgia	1,184,109
Idaho	14,996
Illinois	2,539,891
Indiana	1,680,437
Iowa	1,191,792
Kansas	364,399
Kentucky	1,321,011
Louisiana	726,915
Maine	626,915
Maryland	780,884
Massachusetts	1,457,451
Michigan	1,104,050
Minnesota	439,706
Mississippi	781,722
Missouri	1,723,295
Montana	20,635
Nebraska	122,000
Nevada	42,491
New Hampshire	318,300
New Jersey	805,496
New Mexico	91,874
New York	4,382,759
North Carolina	1,071,371
Ohio	2,855,390
Oregon	90,923
Pennsylvania	3,521,791
Rhode Island	217,353
South Carolina	708,606
Tennessee	1,258,590
Texas	818,579
Utah	86,786
Vermont	130,359
Virginia	1,225,165
Washington	23,935
West Virginia	442,014
Wisconsin	1,054,670
Wyoming	9,118
Total	38,255,963

The totals of population of the  
States and Territories and made up  
of the following classes:

Alabama	Whites 531,384	Indians 98	Colored 475,510
Arizona	Whites 9,581	Indians 31	Colored 26
Arkansas	Whites 362,115	Indians 89	Colored 122,169
California	Whites 499,422	Indians 7,241	Colored 49,310
Colorado	Whites 39,221	Indians 180	Colored 496
Connecticut	Whites 527,249	Indians 235	Colored 9,668
Dakota	Whites 12,887	Indians 1,200	Colored 94
Delaware	Whites 102,221	Colored 22,793	
District of Columbia	Whites 88,288	Indians 15	Colored 43,404
Florida	Whites 96,057	Indians 2	Colored 91,680
Georgia	Whites 638,929	Indians 4	Colored 545,142
Idaho	Whites 10,618	Indians 47	Colored 60
Illinois	Whites 2,511,096	Indians 32	Colored 28,762
Indiana	Whites 1,655,587	Indians 240	Colored 24,560
Iowa	Whites 1,185,979	Indians 48	Colored 5,762
Kansas	Whites 345,307	Indians 914	Colored 17,108
Kentucky	Whites 1,098,692	Indians 108	Colored 225,293
Louisiana	Whites 362,065	Indians 569	Colored 364,510
Maine	Whites 624,800	Indians 499	Colored 1,606
Maryland	Whites 606,497	Indians 4	Colored 175,391
Massachusetts	Whites 1,443,156	Indians 151	Colored 19,947
Michigan	Whites 1,167,282	Indians 4,926	Colored 11,849
Minnesota	Whites 438,257	Indians 690	Colored 759
Mississippi	Whites 232,956	Indians 809	Colored 444,309
Missouri	Whites 1,603,146	Indians 75	Colored 444,301
Montana	Whites 18,306	Indians 157	Colored 183
Nebraska	Whites 122,117	Indians 87	Colored 739
Nevada	Whites 33,959	Indians 23	Colored 357
New Hampshire	Whites 316,097	Indians 23	Colored 580
New Jersey	Whites 875,407	Indians 16	Colored 30,658
New Mexico	Whites 90,328	Indians 1,306	Colored 172
New York	Whites 4,380,210	Indians 439	Colored 52,081
North Carolina	Whites 678,470	Indians 1,241	Colored 391,650
Ohio	Whites 2,801,446	Indians 100	Colored 63,218
Oregon	Whites 86,829	Indians 318	Colored 346
Pennsylvania	Whites 3,456,449	Indians 34	Colored 65,294
Rhode Island	Whites 212,219	Indians 154	Colored 4,238
South Carolina	Whites 189,067	Indians 124	Colored 415,814
Tennessee	Whites 936,119	Indians 70	Colored 322,331
Texas	Whites 565,700	Indians 379	Colored 253,475
Utah	Whites 86,044	Indians 179	Colored 118
Vermont	Whites 629,613	Indians 14	Colored 924
Virginia	Whites 713,089	Indians 229	Colored 513,841
Washington Territory	Whites 22,195	Indians 1,319	Colored 207
West Virginia	Whites 424,033	Indians 1	Colored 17,980
Wisconsin	Whites 1,051,351	Indians 1,206	Colored 3,113
Wyoming	Whites 8,726	Indians 66	Colored 183

THE BROTHERS BOYD AC-  
QUITTED.

## FIRST DISTRICT COURT.

William and John Boyd, charged  
with the murder of Samuel Rainey,  
were released Saturday morning, at  
11 o'clock, the jury having re-  
turned a verdict of not guilty.

## OUR CHOICE.

We hoist the Republican banner  
with the name of H. C. Warmoth for  
Governor, in 1872. We have been  
careful observers of all movements on  
the political chess board and have re-  
viewed the acts of men, as leaders of  
the wings of the party, with care, and  
find that after noting his acts, the dig-  
tified tone



the misguided men who are said to be attempting, by organized violence and terrorism, to banish a portion of the people of this State from their homes, that they cannot and shall not succeed, even if it should be necessary to call into requisition the combined powers of the State and national governments to prevent it. The State must rely mainly upon the local authorities in its efforts to guarantee the equal protection of the laws to all her citizens, and if these authorities become powerless in the presence of organized violence, the late legislation of Congress makes ample provision for the intervention of the national authorities, and the President in his proclamation of the 3d of May last, has assured the country that this legislation shall be enforced everywhere to the extent of the powers vested in him. Let the people and the constituted authorities of every county in the State be so faithful in their observance and execution of the laws that Indiana may forever avoid the reproach of having rendered the intervention of the national authorities necessary by the lawlessness of her own people or the impotence of her legal authorities.

[N. Y. Herald.

## Anecdotes of Public Men.

BY COLONEL J. W. FORNEY.

Slavery and its mysterious inner life has never yet been described. When it is, reality will surpass fiction. Uncle Tom's cabin will be rebuilt and greatly garnished. A book detailing the operations of the underground railroad is soon to be published in Philadelphia by William Still, Esq., an intelligent colored gentleman, which, composed entirely of facts, will supply material for definite dramas and romances. It will disclose a record of unparalleled courage and suffering for the right. The narrative of Professor John M. Langston, of Howard University, at Washington, famous orator and scholar; his birth as a slave; the education of himself and brother by his white father; his return, after many years, to his native town in Virginia, as the champion of his race and their newly acquired freedom; the thrilling story of Frederick Douglass, told by himself; the eventual career of Stephen Smith, rich colored man of Philadelphia, who voted for Jackson in 1832, was afterward disfranchised by the insertion of the word "white" in the Constitution of Pennsylvania in 1838, and again voted under the immortal act of emancipation; the experience of Ebenezer D. Bassett, our resident Minister at Hayti; the struggle for self-improvement of Octavius V. Catto, and the tragedy of his assassination; the early efforts of John Brown, long before he was known to the world as the willing martyr of his ideas; the sketch of the inner life of William J. Wilson, Vice President of the Freedman's Savings Institutions at Washington, including, his story of the industry, patience, and economy of his race; the long conflict with slavery of Senator Revels, of Mississippi; the stormy life of Lieutenant Governor Dunn, of Louisiana; Robert Purvis, the accomplished gentleman and scholar, residing at Byberry, in Philadelphia—a memoir which, written by himself, would surpass in the intensity of its interest many of the famous autobiographies of the day—these and their companion pictures might be called the genuine "Romance of Reality." The time is coming when they can be published without fear and read without prejudice. In the light of a civilization which liberated millions, as well the slaves of others as the slaves of mere bigotry, men will ponder these volumes with an indignation and surprise not less sincere because felt for the first time. In the sanctity which surrounded the institution of slavery, a sanctity resulting from the arguments of the clergy, the politicians, and the capitalists, the habits and traditions of the society created by the submission of its fettered millions, and its influence upon commerce in Europe and America, the still small voice of conscience was hushed. And if the men who had grown rich and great had not finally been maddened by the idea that they were irresistible and inviolable, slavery would have finally accomplished the overthrow of the Government. That idea carried into war saved the nation and destroyed the enemies.

Among the thousand novel incidents of emancipation, one of curious interest, familiar to myself and many others, may be related: John Queen was a light mulatto,

five feet ten inches high, about thirty-five years of age. He had lived a slave in Anne Arundel county in the State of Maryland, and several years before emancipation obtained his free papers. He was harmless, quiet, and inoffensive; but when he was jokingly told that the traders were coming to take him back to slavery, his eyes would flash and his whole demeanor would change. He would exclaim: "Dey nebber take me back to slavery. I die in de blood first, I die in de blood! out out der heart, eat der liver. Is he free-born, I tell you, Is he free-born?" and when asked to show his papers, he would repeat something like these words: "Do you know de H-d's?" "Yes, I know them." "Do you know Squire C-?" referring to certain old Maryland families. "Do you mind de mornin' old Squire H— said, 'Go, John, go down to de stable, hitch up old Baldy and de silver gray, put 'em in de coach, go to 'Napolis to make out de free papers?' Den old Squire H— came down, all dressed up, dressed in black silk breeches, silver buckle on de knee, silver buckle in the shoes, hair powdered, hanging down de back; John Queen jump on de step behind de coach, and den we all go to 'Napolis. When

## Commercial.

SATURDAY, Dec. 2—11:30 A. M.

COTTON.—The market is quiet, with light offerings and a fair demand. Sales thus far about 1200 bales. Prices are firm and unchanged.

Yesterday's sales embraced 7000 bales, and the market closed as follows:

Average	Exchange	Figure.
Low Ordinary.....	16	17 1/2
Ordinary.....	17	18 1/2
Good Ordinary.....	18	19 1/2
Low Middling.....	19	20 1/2
Middling.....	20	21 1/2
Good Middling.....	21	22 1/2

SUGAR.—  
Good Fair, 7 1/2 @ 8 1/2  
Yellow Clarified..... 10 1/2 @ 11 1/2  
Fair..... 9 1/2 @ 10 1/2  
Fully fair..... 8 1/2 @ 9 1/2  
White..... 11 @ 11 1/2

MOLASSES.—  
Centrifugal..... 20 @ 25  
Fair..... 23 @ 25  
Prime..... 43  
Rebilled, plantation, 1/2 gallon..... 30 @  
Rebilled, refinery..... 30 @ 65  
Golden Syrup..... \$1 00

FLOUR.—  
Superfine..... 6 87 1/2  
Double extra..... 7 35  
Trebles extra..... 7 50  
Good Treble Extra..... 7 50  
Good Extra..... 7 50  
Choice Extra..... 7 75, and 8 25

CORN:  
White mixed..... 75  
Yellow..... 92 1/2  
White..... 85  
Choice White, in Dundee.....  
St. Charles county White.....  
Mixed, in poor order.....

## CONCERT.

On TUESDAY EVENING, December 5, 1871, there will be a

Grand Concert, in the Mechanics' Institute, under the direction of the

LOUISIANA PROGRESSIVE CLUB. Care and diligence will be used to make the entertainment lively and amusing. After the Concert, the lovers of dancing will be afforded an opportunity to indulge. New Orleans, Nov. 28, 1871.

## Special Notice.

List of Officers  
—OF THE—  
Workingmen's Mutual Aid and Benevolent Association.

ORGANIZED NOVEMBER 13, 1871.

President..... FELIX LABREA.  
Vice-President..... P. GALLAGHER.  
Recording Secretary..... ANDREW HELM.  
Corresponding Secretary..... GEO. GREEN.  
Treasurer..... ALEXANDER BOWEN.  
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